

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 29, 1864.

NO. 350.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large newspaper, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as usual in any of the newspapers published in the state.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

First Division.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

Second Division.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Albert Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Priscott, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Sunseri, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. C. Coleman, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

David L. Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNeary, Muhlenberg Co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

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Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

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D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddeth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Foynier, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Durst, Chief Justice, Louisville.

Edward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

R. R. Colling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Price, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—W. B. Grisham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Blair, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphon, Augusta.

10th Dist.—J. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville, Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Chillicothe.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Hury Stucky, Clerk, Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COURT OF APPEALS.

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Edward J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

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COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

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5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owles, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

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13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

G. W. GRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4.]

W. R. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Critcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month. May 13th, 1863-4.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

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Wm. C. McNeary, Muhlenberg Co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence. —too

From Sherman's Army.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIG., 2D DIVISION,
23D ARMY CORPS, DECATUR, GA.,
July 20, 1864.

Editors of the Commonwealth:

Since my last to you, we have completely turned the enemy's right flank. We have captured and destroyed the celebrated Roswell Mills, valued at \$5,000,000. The rebels were constructing a railroad from the Mills to Atlanta; but our unexpected arrival stopped operations. We have marched around to the rear of Atlanta, striking the Charleston and Atlanta Railroad at Decatur, capturing many prisoners, and cutting off rebel supplies and communications. The amount of stores captured in Atlanta is very large. Our rapid move to the rear of Atlanta caused the rebels to fall back, confounded at the daring movement.

JOE E. JOHNSTON is superceded by Hood, because he let Gen. SHERMAN so completely out-general him.

Col. Henson's gallant regiment, the Thirteenth Kentucky, drove the 2d and 9th Kentucky rebel regiments out of Decatur yesterday. They could not stand the fire of the loyal Kentuckians. Gen. Thomas is at the edge of Atlanta as I write. Everything is working well here. The rebel army in front of us will be scattered in a few days; and we will hold all their railroads in this section. It looks as if the rebellion was about played out here.

I wish you were here a little while to see how we drive those traitors who boasted so loudly that we should never place foot on their sacred soil! Oh! I know it would do your loyal heart good.

Sherman's army is certainly God's army, as it is always successful. The old Twenty-fourth Kentucky is in fine spirits, although she has suffered much. She still bears her old tattered flag with credit to her State and Country.

I am, as ever, yours,

"LEFT."

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TEN., July 18, 1864.

COL. A. G. HODGES:

My dear old Friend: You will recollect that we fought long together as Whigs, and then again as "knownothings;" and now we are fighting together for the Union;—you, in your appropriate field of action, and I in mine. I have not seen your paper for a year past; but hear of it often. I find your prospectus in the "Union Press," but have not heard of your paper being in the front. I perceive that you do not call yourself an "Abolitionist," nor an "Administration man;" but merely aspire to conduct a "loyal newspaper, devoted to maintaining the Government, and putting down the insurrection."

Now, it seems to me, that I am with you in that work. I can not say to what one of the existing parties I belong; but, having participated in the exercises at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in this tremendous campaign against Atlanta, and having spilt my blood in this great struggle, I may venture to claim to be a "Union man." I will do this, notwithstanding the Government has enlisted negroes as soldiers, and has, at last, done that thing even in Kentucky! I am, as you know, a native Kentuckian, and I think I can stand this test of loyalty. But many friends will be horrified, if I should do so. But the loyalty of such is quite different from mine. Theirs is of the stay-at-home kind. They expect to remain quietly at home, while the Government, by the use of us,—the soldiers in the field,—puts down the rebellion; and they desire that the Government shall do this without touching the institution of slavery, although that was the cause of the war, and is now the great source of the wealth and power of the States in rebellion. That institution, in their eyes, is sacred, and must not be touched, even for the punishment of traitors to our country! Especially in Kentucky, it must not be interfered with—even in thought! To do so, would be criminal; as much so as it was, in the early history of the British constitution, to imagine the King's death.

Thousands of the best men, of this or any country, or age, have given their lives to their country, in this vast struggle for its very life. Yet there are many Kentuckians, some of whom call themselves "Union men," who are horrified that negroes, whether bond or free, should become soldiers, and do battle for the Union. In their estimation, a negro is not good enough to fight for the Union; but how good, or how bad, are those white men who will not fight for it at all? They will admit frankly, that a negro has a soul; and that he is less savage than the wild Indian, with and against whom our ancestors fought in the Revolution, and in the war of 1812. Why then do these people become rabid at the thought of the negro becoming a soldier in the Union army?

Is it the question of interest,—dollars and cents,—that makes the trouble? A Union man enlists his able bodied negro man, gets for him \$300, and \$100 bounty. Now this may be four or six hundred dollars less than his market value. Can not a Union man stand this, especially if he does not himself enlist? I think he can. If his loyalty can not stand such a test, then let it go. It is not worth having. Such a sacrifice is nothing. Your friend, the writer, is a mere grain of sand on the seashore in this great army. He gave up the care of his family; gave up his business; took his first born child with him into this war, and lost that son, and has risked his own life a thousand times, and will not cease to risk it; and he thinks that any man, who is a true Union man, will, if he has a thousand negro men, give freedom to them all, if they will become defenders of the Union.

I desire to see what you say in your paper, and in what manner you devote yourself to maintaining the Government. Please send me your Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, and oblige.

S. A. M.

17th Ky., Vol.

The Peace Spirit of the "Peace Democracy."

We commend to all loyal readers the facts contained in the annexed communication to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Boone county, Kentucky. The resolutions fully manifest the peaceful spirit which animates the "Peace Democracy" of Kentucky, and shows that that party are as villainous rebels and traitors as any armed insurgent in the rebel army. And let it be borne in mind that the leaders of the Guthrie-Prentiss party are cheek-by-jowl with these traitors, and have appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention:—

EDS. GAZETTE: You published last week in the Gazette a communication under the above caption, in which reference was made to certain pledges by the Peace Democracy of Boone county, in which they bound themselves to stand by each other in their efforts to accomplish by "ballots" what rebels in arms are attempting by "bayonets." The missile, slight as it was, caused a fluttering in the ranks of rebellion herabouts. Since then I have procured one of the series of resolutions, with the names of thirteen citizens of Boone county appended.

Documents similar in character have been extensively circulated through the county, and many signatures obtained. A plainer case of conspiracy to do an illegal act, it would be difficult to bring to bear. Malignant, bad men, are deluding other weak men into positions of danger, which they will be extremely cautious to shun themselves. The craftily drawn resolutions unmistakably display beneath a flimsy and transparent veil, a determination to do a deed of blood.

Boone county has in its limits many returned rebel soldiers who have under the law, disfranchised themselves, it has many more men, who by their disloyal practices, and their openly expressed sympathy with the cause of the rebellion, have cast more than a shade of doubt on the propriety of permitting them to exercise the elective franchise.

The Legislature of Kentucky in 1861 passed an act containing the following provisions:

1. That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so called Confederate States, in either a civil or a military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States, or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated themselves, and shall no longer be a citizen except by permission of the Legislature by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on to exercise any constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

The leaders of the Peace Democracy of this county teach that the Legislature of Kentucky had no right to pass an act of expatriation, and that therefore it is void; that the only punishment for rebellion consists in an indictment and conviction under the law of treason, and that until then the accused are entitled to all their ancient constitutional rights; and that the oath of expatriation is also void.

But to the resolutions themselves.

WHEREAS, There is a party in power whose ruling is tyrannical and oppressive, and whose acts are frequently arbitrary and unconstitutional, neither warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States nor the State of Kentucky, we, the undersigned, members of the Peace Party of Boone county, have, therefore, resolved.

1. That we have the right as freemen under the Constitution and laws of our country, to turn aside party out of power through the ballot-box.

2. That as free citizens of the United States we are determined henceforward to assert our constitutional right, being always mindful of the rights of others.

3. That we hereby stand pledged at all times and under all circumstances to assert and defend our rights as peaceful and law abiding citizens.

4. That we prepare ourselves for the removal of every obstruction that may in future present itself in the way of the exercise of our civil liberties.

5. That in all things we act in the defensive and not the offensive.

6. That we regard the civil law as being paramount and superior to all other laws, and that we will at all times peacefully submit thereto and keep within its limits.

7. That we hereby stand pledged under the penalty of death, that we will protect each name hereunto signed, under all circumstances, as long as he keeps within the civil law.

The vibratory character of those resolutions is obvious to the most superficial reader. They were so drawn to satisfy the weak-kneed among the conspirators; that with the smooth sugar-coating of obedience to civil law will deceive only those who want to believe a lie. The death penalty is a menace against whom? Certainly not one of their co-conspirators. And the menace implies an arm in violation of law, and when confederates set out in open and palpable disregard of the plainest provisions of the laws, there is no injustice in holding them to the legitimate results of their proposed acts. Their league, confederacy, or conspiracy, whichever it may be designated, is intended as a menace to the judge of the approaching election. They assume in advance the functions assigned to others, whilst so clamorous for rights to which many of them have sacrificed by complicity with rebels.

The "koran or the sword," was the battle cry of the Moslem hosts; so now the ery of those who have let no opportunity slip, who have left no stone unturned to aid and abet rebellion, is "a free vote or a fight."

The law books say:

"The gist of a conspiracy is the unlawful confederacy to do an unlawful act, or a lawful act for an unlawful purpose, though nothing be done in prosecution of it; the offense being complete when the confederacy is made." —Archbold, page 1,045.

The objects of this crime—(conspiracy) though numerous and multiform, may be classified as follows:

1. To perpetrate an offense which is already punishable at law; as for example to commit a murder or other felony, or a misdemeanor such as to vilify the Government and embarrass its operations.—Greenleaf, page 84.

These practices are clearly in violation of

the civil law of the land, and subject to its censure, and render the participants therein peculiarly obnoxious to the penalty of transportation beyond the national lines, so recently denounced against disturbers of the peace in Kentucky by Major General Sherman in his "Order," addressed to Major General Burbridge. If such combinations for illegal purposes are permitted to go unpunished of public justice, civil and social anarchy will soon begin, and then indeed may it be said of us as a community, (in the language of the Order,) that we are drifting "hellwards."

EDS. GAZETTE: The reported death of Gen. AVERILL and Col. MULLIGAN needs confirmation.

EDS. GAZETTE: The following Circular to the Surveyor of the Port of Louisville has been published:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1864.

SIR: By the recent act of Congress the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted, and confined to the necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States.

To meet the provisions of this act regulations are now being prepared, and, until they are completed and put into effect, and you are notified thereof from this department, you will grant no more authorities for the purchase or transportation of products in or from those States, nor to transport or to sell within those States any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, either under existing trade authorities or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you or permitted to go to an insurrectionary State with any goods, wares or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States or are being transported under contract of sale to them, and except sutlers' supplies, the shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereto.

Respectfully, GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
To W. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

True to its duties as the organ of the rebel sympathizers, the Louisville Journal seized upon this circular to give aid and comfort to the traitors and their friends, by an attempt to make its readers believe that the circular meant to classify Kentucky as one of the States in rebellion. But its slack was brought up by the run, by Mr. GALLAGHER; as follows:—

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, July 25, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

It occurs to me that much misapprehension may be occasioned by your comments in this morning's Journal on the Treasury order of the 16th of July, instant. Permit me therefore to say that the new restrictions are not by this order made applicable to Kentucky any more than to Ohio and Indiana, or any other loyal State. This order has no bearing whatever upon either transportation to or trade within Kentucky. The recent act of Congress totally prohibits purchase of products in States declared in insurrection, and this prohibition is upon citizens of the States of Ohio and Indiana. The act also very materially restricts, in addition to previous restrictions, the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise generally, to insurrectionary States—from Kentucky, as from every other loyal State. The necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, however, are allowed to go forward as heretofore, from Kentucky as from other loyal States; and permits for such supplies will be issued at the Custom-house in Louisville, the same as at the Custom house in Cincinnati or St. Louis.

For the general information, it may be further mentioned that "military goods for the exclusive use of officers and soldiers" are not embraced within the new restrictions. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. GALLAGHER,
Surveyor, &c.

Proposed for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED BOXES for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 15 inches deep, by 22 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Binder of A. C. Keenon, on or before the 1st day of August, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes," Bond, with approved security, under the sum of \$300, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th day of July, 1864.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864—td-340.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalfe's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts; and Journals, and Documents accompanying each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.

Fulton, Hickman, Marshall,
Graves, McCracken, Lyon,
Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden,
Union, Caldwell, Webster,
Ballard.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hopkins, Henderson, McLean,
Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd,
Butler, Logan, Simpson,
Allen, Monroe, Barron,
Warren.

DISTRICT No. 3.

Ohio, Edmonson, Grayson,
Davidson, Hancock,
Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin,
Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt,
Nelson.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Washington, Taylor, Marion,
Green, Adair, Spencer,
Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson,
Boyle, Mercer.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Casey, Garrard, Perry,
Boone, Laurel, Clay,
Harlan, Wayne, Whitley.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Oldham, Marion, Trimble,
Henry, Carroll, Owen,
Gallatin, Franklin, Boone,
Kenton, Grant, Harrison,
Pendleton, Campbell.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Scott, Jessamine, Woodford, Fayette,
Owsley, Madison, Estill,
Pike, Breathitt, Floyd,
Clarke, Jackson, Wolfe.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming,
Nicholas, Bath, Carter,
Greenup, Morgan, Johnson,
Lewis, Lawrence, Boyd,
Rowan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed.

Proposals for distributing Public Books, and

addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864—td-340.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FEIDAY.....JULY 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. W. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.
M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

We thank our friend and correspondent from Sherman's army, LEFT, for copies of rebel papers.

We ask attention to the letter from our friend "S. A. M." of the Seventeenth Kentucky. He is a noble, and earnest patriot, and speaks words of truth and soberness. He has a right to speak, and should be heard.

Jailor of Franklin County

We learn that the Presiding Judge of the Franklin County Court has appointed Mr. William Craik, Jailor, vice Mr. R. H. Miller, resigned.

Mr. Miller was a very efficient Jailer* and we are gratified to learn that the newly appointed officer is in every respect capable and worthy to succeed him.

The Louisville Journal should keep cool, and not let its angry passions rise to such a height. It will not make anything; for we are determined

"To slant the venom of its spleen,
Though it do split it: for, from this day forth,
We'll use it for our mirth, yes for our laughter,
When it is waspish!"

Dr. Gilpin, of Louisville, who had been released from the military prison, was guilty the other day of some treasonable practices, and having been notified that he was to be arrested, on the 27th July fled to the country for refuge. An officer and four men went after him; he said he would not be arrested alive, drew his pistol and shot the officer dead; whereupon the four men fired upon the Doctor, killing him instantly.

The Louisville Journal, unable to defend itself from the exposures we time and again made of its disloyalty, and the aid and comfort it was giving to rebels and rebel sympathizers, first commenced to respond by using epithets and indulging in personalities and ridicule. But, finding that that was one of the games two could play at, it then mounted its stilt of assumed dignity, and professed a contempt it was impossible for it to feel. Finding that did not answer its purpose, on the 27th July, 1864.

"The Journal grew high in wrath
And lifting hands and eyes up to the sun,
Three times it smote on stomach stony
From whence at length these words broke out!"

The proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, and the proprietor of the Kentucky Unionist, are notified that their papers will not be received at this office!

And then strutteth forth, personified by the "Canada Boy," with

"A pounce box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose; and still he smil'd and talk'd;
And as Union men bore Commonwealths by,
He let them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring such an undoubt'd loyal paper
Betwixt the wind and his Canada nose!"

The guerrillas are all over the State. On the 27th July a band stopped the Louisville and Shelbyville stage, at Simpsonville, seven miles from Shelbyville, and robbed the passengers and mail.

On the night of the 22d July, a band went to the residence of Mr. Robinson, on Eagle creek, in Scott county, near the Owen line, and because he could not raise the sum of \$25, shot him in the presence of his mother.

On the 27th July, Gen. Burnside sent a detail of Federal soldiers to Scott county with a captured guerrilla, with orders to take him to the spot where ROBINSON was mured, and there execute him.

The same day a captured guerrilla was sent to Pleasureville to be executed on the spot where JENKINS shot Mr. SPEARS.

They know their Friends,

The Atlanta (Georgia) Appeal, of July 7, contains the speech of Representative MALLORY, from the Louisville District, in the National House of Representatives, denouncing Mr. LINCOLN in particular, and the Administration in general. The Appeal, like the Louisville Journal, calls it "a great speech," and is very laudatory of its sentiments!

The Appeal also says, in another paragraph:—

"If all the elements of opposition to the war administration were united, they might seriously impede the prosecution of the war. The array of the journals that have ventured to speak out against the war party, includes some of the ablest papers of the North. The New York News, the Metropolitan, the World, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, and even the filthy but influential Louisville Journal, may be considered in the rank of the anti-war policy."

A band of rebel marauders crossed over the Ohio river near West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, on the night of July 26, from Kentucky into Indiana, and went to robbing, &c. The Home Guards of Indiana are after them, and it is hoped none will escape.

The Louisville Journal, of July 28, furnishes evidence of its reputation abroad for disloyalty to the Federal Government. A rebel organ,—the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Morning Journal—solicits an exchange with the Louisville Journal; the Louisville Journal notices the fact; and says it will not exchange; but extracts from it, and publishes nearly a column of vile slanders and libels upon Gen. Grant, Sherman, and the Administration and its officers generally,—a prospectus to invite the subscription of the rebel readers of the Louisville Journal for its name sake, the Halifax Journal.

Hope it will not!

The Journal is anxious for the proper authorities to remove the restrictions found necessary to place upon trade at Louisville, because of the great amount furnished rebels by the rebel merchants of Louisville. We hope the authorities will not acquiesce in the demand. The fact is, two-thirds of the business men and merchants are traitors at heart, and devote themselves to making themselves rich off the war, and to assisting the rebels. Instead of being relaxed, the restrictions should be tightened. The traitors, rebels and rebel sympathizers of Louisville need such rules as Gen. PAYNE is placing on their brothers at Paducah.

Jacob Bossing, * * * denounced Lincoln and the Union army in the strongest terms, and extolled the valor and prowess of the Southern arms. With him Old Abe was a tyrant and a traitor, and Jeff Davis a hero and a patriot. Jacob was arrested and sent to the Military Prison to become sober—Louisville Journal.

We would respectfully submit it, to the Military authorities, whether it was right to arrest Bossing,—who was but parrot-like repeating the lessons daily put forth in the Louisville Journal—and let the Journal escape? The whole tendency of the Journal's influence is to make the people believe that the President is a tyrant and usurper. Bossing was but rehearsing the substance of the Journal's daily tirade's against the Administration.

Even and Exact Justice to all Men.

The Louisville Journal, takes the words above, quoted as a text for an article, in which to prove that the Administration is not dealing out "even and exact justice" in arresting Col. WOLFORD, on charge preferred and qualified to, of discouraging enlistments in the Federal service, while permitting the New York News—the leading traitor organ of the North—to publish with impunity its disloyal and treasonable articles—one of which the Journal quotes.

We presume the reason for the apparent inconsistency is, that charges were preferred properly in the one case, while in the other officer dead; whereupon the four men fired upon the Doctor, killing him instantly.

The Louisville Journal, unable to defend itself from the exposures we time and again made of its disloyalty, and the aid and comfort it was giving to rebels and rebel sympathizers, first commenced to respond by using epithets and indulging in personalities and ridicule. But, finding that that was one of the games two could play at, it then mounted its stilt of assumed dignity, and professed a contempt it was impossible for it to feel. Finding that did not answer its purpose, on the 27th July, 1864.

"The Journal grew high in wrath
And lifting hands and eyes up to the sun,
Three times it smote on stomach stony
From whence at length these words broke out!"

The proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, and the proprietor of the Kentucky Unionist, are notified that their papers will not be received at this office!

And then strutteth forth, personified by the "Canada Boy," with

"A pounce box, which ever and anon
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The Appeal also says, in another paragraph:—

The proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth and the proprietor of the Kentucky Unionist are notified that their papers will not be received hereafter at this office.—Louisville Journal July 27, 1864.

Arra, now; and are you there? our swate little "Canada Boy"! Ye should not put on such an over coat of dignity. The people will be after inquiring—

"In the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth our Canada Boy feed,
That he has grown so great?"

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We can not bring our mind to entertain the opinion, that any Union man will, on Monday next, vote for Hon. ALVIN DUVALL for Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is well known, that he has from the first of the rebellion been as he is now, an ardent friend and sympathizer with the Southern traitors; and that his heart is with them. Were it not for his office, we believe he would have been, in person, this day with the Southern traitors. It is known how he associated and mixed with them when Bragg's army was in this State in 1862; that he was in Frankfort to attend the so-called inauguration of RICHARD HAWES as Governor of Kentucky; and that, when the rebels were being driven out of the State, he started with them. That he is in spirit and in soul disloyal, is as clear to our mind as that JEFF. DAVIS is.

On the other hand, Mr. BENTON is a loyal man, in his sympathies and in his actions. He is a better lawyer than Mr. DUVALL; has more intellect, and is better qualified every way than Judge DUVALL to increase the honor and reputation of the Appellate Bench, which has greatly depreciated in public opinion under the administration of the three "Southern Rights" Judges, who control its decisions and influence. Mr. BENTON's moral character, too, is unimpeachable.

Let the loyal people go to the polls on Monday, and by electing Mr. BENTON, at least neutralize the power of the Court to do harm.

Election Laws.

We learn that several of the County Judges and Sheriffs of this State, have appointed Secessionists and aiders and abettors of the rebellion as Judges, Clerks, and Sheriffs of the election, and think it proper to call the attention of such Judges and Sheriffs to the subjoined laws of the State, which they have sworn to obey—

CHAPTER 331. AN ACT to amend section 1, article 2, chapter 32, title "Elections," of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That hereafter, so long as there are two distinct political parties in this Commonwealth, the Sheriff, Judges and Clerk of election, in all cases of elections by the people, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and under the constitution and laws of Kentucky, shall be selected and appointed as that one of the Judges at each place of voting shall be of one political party, and the other Judge of the other, or opposing political party, and that a like difference shall exist at each place of voting between the Sheriff and Clerk of election: Provided, That there be a sufficient number of the members of each political party resident in the several precincts, as aforesaid, to fill said offices. And this requirement shall be observed by all officers of this Commonwealth who have the power to appoint any of the aforesaid officers of election, under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each omission, to be recovered by presentation of the party to whom they belong.

Approved February 11, 1863.

CHAPTER 577. AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, title "Elections," of the Revised Statutes," approved February 11, 1858.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That in construing the act approved February 11, 1858, to which this is an amendment, those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, or who have in any way aided, counseled, or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, shall not be deemed one of the political parties in this Commonwealth within the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment.

Approved February 11, 1858.

CHAPTER 577. AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, title "Elections," of the Revised Statutes," approved February 11, 1858.

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English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863—tf.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book

Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, May 23, 1863—tf.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But on change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leave Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE

Nicholasville, 12:30 P. M.; Covington, 6:00 P. M.; Lexington, 1:10 P. M.; Cincinnati, 9:00 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train of 10 A. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:30 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Kokomo, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleep Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,

Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eustine with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Oat Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 6:50 A. M., and at Lexington at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,

Jan. 9, 1864. Superintendent.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the Jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 12, 1864—w&tws3m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued them. Since that time Mr. A. G. Campbell has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for CASES AND CASKETS, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, and which we intend to keep in stock at reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 28, 1863—w&tws3m.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 1853.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is \$60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, upon the safe of the Company, \$50,327 42

Loans on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed.

4th. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up

is \$60,000 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent. interest.

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice.

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest.

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid.

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest.

Office furniture, from safe, &c.

Receivables stamp.

Total

\$281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due.

3d. " " due.

4th. Losses unadjusted.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000.

6th. All other claims against the Company, other than claims for liabilities in force as follows, viz.

600 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate

2,152,800 00

Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencontre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depon and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Albert G. Hopper, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1853; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hopper, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statement above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HOPES, Agent.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2, 1864—w&tws3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE

1 DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,

stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue.

Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.,

Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sundays excepted).

Leaves Lexington at 8:00 A. M.

Leaves Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

Leaves Frankfort at 8:00 A. M.

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